FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.



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310 Hubert Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-2302
T 919.828.3441 | F 919.828.5751
NC License #F-0266

October 17, 2017 (revised February 5, 2018)

North Carolina Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Unit 1020 Birch Ridge Drive Raleigh, North Carolina 27610

Attn.: Mr. Gordon Box, L.G.

GeoEnvironmental Project Manager

Re: State Project: R-2530B

WBS Element: 34446.1.6

NC 24-27 from Bird Road in Albemarle to West of the Pee Dee River

Subject: Preliminary Site Assessment

Parcel #004 - Sovereign RA II, LLC (Rite Aid)

1825 East Main Street Albemarle, North Carolina F&R Project #66V-0092

Dear Mr. Box:

Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F&R) has completed the authorized Preliminary Site Assessment at the Sovereign RA II, LLC property located in Albemarle, North Carolina. The work was performed in general accordance with F&R's Proposal No. 1866-00132, dated June 14, 2017 (and revised June 22, 2017). Notice to Proceed was issued to F&R on July 6, 2017. This report documents our field activities, presents the results of laboratory analysis and provides estimated quantities of petroleum impacted soils.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,

FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

DocuSigned by:

4DB7F275EBFD410...

Clint E. Sorrell Environmental Scientist Benjamin A. Whitley, P.E. GeoEnvironmental Services Manager

Corporate HQ: 3015 Dumbarton Road Richmond, Virginia 23228 T 804.264.2701 F 804.264.1202 www.fandr.com



FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.



PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT

Sovereign RA II, LLC (Parcel #004)
Rite Aid
1825 East Main Street
Albemarle, North Carolina
State Project: R-2530B

WBS Element: 34446.1.6 F&R Project #66V-0092

October 17, 2017 (revised February 5, 2018)

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Unit 1020 Birch Ridge Drive Raleigh, NC 27610



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Preliminary Site Assessment Report Sovereign RA II, LLC Property (Parcel #004) Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina F&R Project No. 66V-0092

1.0 Introduction

Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F&R) has prepared this Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) Report to document soil assessment activities performed at the Sovereign RA II, LLC Property addressed as 1825 East Main Street, in Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina. The site is located on the northwest quadrant of the East Main Street and NC-740 intersection as shown in Appendix I, Figures 1 and 2. As indicated in the Request for Technical and Cost Proposal (RFTCP), the site operates as an existing pharmacy drug store (Rite Aid). According to the NCDEQ Underground Storage Tank (UST) Section Registry, one UST was removed in 1992 and five additional USTs were removed in 2003. In addition, one incident was reported (#27431) with a recommendation for a deed restriction for soil and groundwater.

According to the NCDOT within their RFTCP, acquisition of right-of-way is necessary for the proposed NC 24-27 design. As such, the NCDOT requested a PSA be performed to assess the possibility of encountering petroleum impacted soil from known or unknown USTs, and to locate USTs which may exist within proposed easements and right-of-way at the project site.

The PSA was performed in general accordance with F&R's Proposal No. 1866-00132, dated June 14, 2017 (and revised June 22, 2017) with Notice to Proceed issued to F&R by the NCDOT on July 6, 2017. The purpose of this report is to document field activities, present the results of laboratory analysis, and provide estimated quantities of petroleum impacted soils.

The existing on-site structure is one-story in height and is constructed of concrete masonry unit (CMU) block with steel framing. The remainder of the site consists of an asphalt paved parking lot, a drive-through ATM machine, and landscaped areas. The site is bordered to the north by Albemarle Parks & Recreation; to the south by East Main Street; to the east by NC-740; and to the west by Parkway Drive. Access to the site is gained from East Main Street to the southwest and NC-740 to the east.

2.0 Geophysical Survey

Prior to F&R's soil assessment activities, Pyramid Environmental & Engineering, P.C. (Pyramid) conducted a geophysical survey to locate suspect metal underground storage tanks (USTs). The



geophysical work was conducted from July 21 to July 24, 2017 and was performed within the proposed right-of-way of East Main Street and NC-740

The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction surveys using a Geonics EM61 instrument. The EM61 data was collected along parallel survey lines spaced approximately 5 feet apart. The data was reviewed in the field to evaluate the possible presence of USTs and later transferred to a desktop computer for further review. Isolated EM anomalies were identified on the site, including signs, a hydrant, water meters, manholes, storm drains, utilities, and a vehicle. Since EM anomalies could be attributed to cultural visible features, ground-penetrating radar (GPR) investigations were not performed.

Based on the EM data collected at the site, Pyramid did not observe anomalies that were interpreted to be the results of metallic USTs within about 8 feet of the ground surface. The complete geophysical report is attached as Appendix II.

3.0 Site Assessment Activities

F&R visited the site on August 7, 2017 to perform the Preliminary Site Assessment. The assessment consisted of advancing 9 borings into the soils at the project site using direct-push technology (GeoProbe). The boring locations were determined by F&R staff based on the results of the geophysical survey, site features, and proposed construction activities (including grading and/or storm drain utility installation). Five of the borings (B-1 through B-5) were advanced on the southwestern portion of the site adjacent to East Main Street. Borings B-6 through B-9 were advanced on the southeastern portion of the site adjacent to NC-740. The borings were generally advanced to the proposed depth of 10 feet below-ground-surface (bgs). However, Borings B-6, B-8, and B-9 were terminated at depths ranging from 2 to 9 feet bgs, where GeoProbe refusal was encountered. Photos detailing existing site features are attached as Appendix III and boring locations are displayed in Figure 3 of this report.

Soil sample cores from the borings were collected in disposable, 4-foot long acetate sleeves. The soil samples were visually/manually classified and screened in the field using a calibrated photo-ionization detector (PID) for evidence of petroleum hydrocarbons. Evaluation of VOC concentrations were performed using a MiniRae 3000 PID which produces results in parts per million (ppm). A representative soil sample was collected from two foot sections of each sleeve and placed in a re-sealable plastic bag. The vapors were then allowed to equilibrate in the headspace of the bag for approximately ten minutes prior to measurement with the PID. The measurements were collected by placing the probe tip into the headspace of the bag. PID



measurements can be found in the GeoProbe Logs in Appendix IV, as well as in Table 1 in Section 5.0 below.

Generally, the soil sample which exhibited the highest PID concentration was submitted for laboratory analysis for diesel range organics (DRO), gasoline range organics (GRO), Total BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes), 16 PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) and BaP (Benzo(a)pyrene) by Ultraviolet Fluorescence (UVF) technology (Red Lab QED Hydrocarbon Analyzer).

The samples were collected in laboratory-supplied sample containers, placed in a cooler with ice, and shipped via UPS to Red Lab in Wilmington, North Carolina following standard chain-of custody procedures.

4.0 Subsurface Conditions

As indicated in the attached GeoProbe Logs (Appendix IV), subsurface conditions from existing ground surface to boring termination primarily included various layers of moist, orange-brown silty sandy clay, moist gray-brown-orange-tan silty clay, dry tan silty, and dry tan/gray silt with siltstone. The borings were generally terminated at the proposed depth of 10 feet bgs. However, Borings B-6, B-8, and B-9 were terminated at depths ranging from 2 to 9 feet bgs in interbedded layers of dense silt.

PID readings generally did not exceed 0.8 ppm, and petroleum odors and/or groundwater were not observed during field screening or sample collection activities.

5.0 Analytical Results

As shown in the following table, petroleum hydrocarbons identified as GRO were encountered in the soil samples at two boring locations advanced at the site (B-4 and B-6), at depths from 0 to 2 feet bgs (B-4) to 8 to 9 feet bgs (B-6). The laboratory results indicate that the GRO concentrations ranged from 0.79 mg/kg (B-6) to 3.2 mg/kg (B-4), which are below the UST Section Action Level of 50 mg/kg GRO.

Petroleum hydrocarbons identified as DRO were encountered in the soil samples at six boring locations advanced at the site (B-1 through B-4 and B-8 through B-9), at depths from 0 to 2 feet bgs (B-1, B-4, and B-8) to 6 to 8 feet bgs (B-3). The DRO concentrations were generally detected at concentrations below the NCDEQ Action Level of 100 mg/kg. DRO concentrations above the NCDEQ Action Level of 100 mg/kg were detected in one of the samples submitted (B-2).



The laboratory analytical results indicate concentrations of the sum of 16 EPA PAHs above the method detection limit, but below the total NCDEQ Action Level of 9,068.816 mg/kg at Borings B-1, B-4, and B-9. The soil analytical results are summarized in Table 1 below. The laboratory analytical results can also be found in the attached Appendix V of this report.

Table 1
Soil Sampling Analytical Results

Sample ID	Sample Date	Sample Depth (ft bgs)	PID Reading (ppm)	GRO (mg/kg)	DRO (mg/kg)	TPH (mg/kg)	Total BTEX (mg/kg)	Total Aromatics (mg/kg)	16 EPA PAHs (mg/kg)	BaP (mg/k g)
B-1		0-2	0.4	< 1.8	36.9	36.9	<1.8	23.8	1.2	<0.072
B-2		2-4	0.5	< 13.9	131.8	131.8	<13.9	90.3	<4.4	<0.55
B-3		6-8	0.6	<1	1.3	1.3	<1	0.96	<0.33	<0.041
B-4		0-2	0.6	3.2	19.2	22.4	<1.4	19	0.98	<0.058
B-5	8/7/17	8-10	0.5	<0.93	<0.93	<0.93	<0.93	<0.19	<0.3	<0.037
B-6		8-9	0.7	0.79	<0.55	0.79	<0.55	<0.11	<0.18	<0.022
B-7		2-4	0.8	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<0.33	<0.041
B-8		0-2	0.6	<1.2	9.8	9.8	<1.2	5.3	<0.39	<0.048
B-9		4-6	0.6	<1.1	22	22	<1.1	10.6	1.2	<0.046
	NCDEQ	Action Le	vel	50	100	NSE	13.8	NSE	9,068.81	0.088

DRO concentrations shown in bold exceed the NCDEQ Action Level as outlined in the NCDEQ, DWM, UST Section Guidelines

ppm = parts per million

GRO = Gasoline Range Organics

DRO = Diesel Range Organics

TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes

NSE = No Standard Exists

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

F&R conducted a PSA at the Sovereign RA II, LLC Property addressed as 1825 East Main Street, in Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina. A geophysical investigation was performed by Pyramid Environmental & Engineering to investigate the presence and location of USTs in the proposed right-of-way. Based on the results of the geophysical survey, it was determined that USTs were not present within the surveyed area.

Nine GeoProbe borings were advanced during the assessment within the proposed right-of-way, where grading activities and storm drain utilities are proposed in association with the NC 24-27 improvements. Based on the results of laboratory testing and observed PID readings, petroleum impacted soils were found at concentrations above the NCDEQ Action Level of 100 mg/kg DRO at boring location B-2. Therefore, it is estimated that petroleum impacted soils, at concentrations



above the NCDEQ Action Level, are present from existing ground surface to a depth of at least four feet bgs in the vicinity of Boring B-2. A storm water drainage pipe appears on the proposed improvement plans. In addition, driveway reconstruction and curbline realignment is depicted, which will likely require re-grading of the existing ground surface during the construction. For the purpose of this assessment, we have estimated an average petroleum-impacted area of 2,092 square feet, extending to a depth of four feet bgs. This area accounts for impacted soils that may be generated during re-grading activities and for unknown below grade utilities that may be installed during construction. The area was determined by averaging distances between the proposed right-of-way and the existing edge of pavement on the construction drawings (Appendix I, Figure 4). F&R recommends that petroleum impacted soils removed from the project site be properly managed and disposed of in accordance with NCDEQ rules and regulations.

Table 2
Approximate Volume of Petroleum Impacted Soil

Excavation	LxWxD	Soil	Soil
Location	(feet)	Volume	Volume
(As Shown on Figure 4)		(cubic feet)	(tons)
Area #1	L x W varies (2,092 SF) X 4' depth	8,368	502.1
Soil Volume (assuming a soil density of 120	Total	502.1	

It should be noted that a delineation of the soil contamination was not performed, as this was not included in the proposed scope of work. The above estimates are based on interpretations of soil analytical results, PID readings and our experience with petroleum UST releases. In order to generate estimated quantities of petroleum impacted soils, we have inferred that the contamination has occurred between the existing ground surface and the sample collection depth. The amount of impacted soil can only be determined after excavation or by advancing additional borings and performing additional laboratory analysis to delineate the extents (horizontal and vertical) of contamination.

7.0 Limitations

These services have been performed, under authorization of the North Carolina Department of Transportation for specific application on this project. These services have been performed in accordance with generally accepted environmental and hydrogeological practices. No other



warranty, expressed or implied is made. As with any subsurface investigation, actual conditions exist only at the precise locations from which samples were taken. Certain inferences are based on the results of sampling and related testing to form a professional opinion of conditions in areas beyond those from which samples were taken. Our conclusions and recommendations are based upon information provided to us by others, our sampling and testing results and our site observations. We have not verified the completeness or accuracy of the information provided by others, unless otherwise noted. Our observations are based upon conditions readily visible at the site at the time of our site visits.

Froehling & Robertson, Inc. by virtue of providing the services described in this report, does not assume the responsibility of the person(s) in charge of the site, or otherwise undertake responsibility for reporting to any local, state or federal public agencies any conditions at the site that may present a potential danger to public health, safety or the environment. In areas that require notification of local, state, or federal public agencies as required by law, it is the Client's responsibility to so notify.



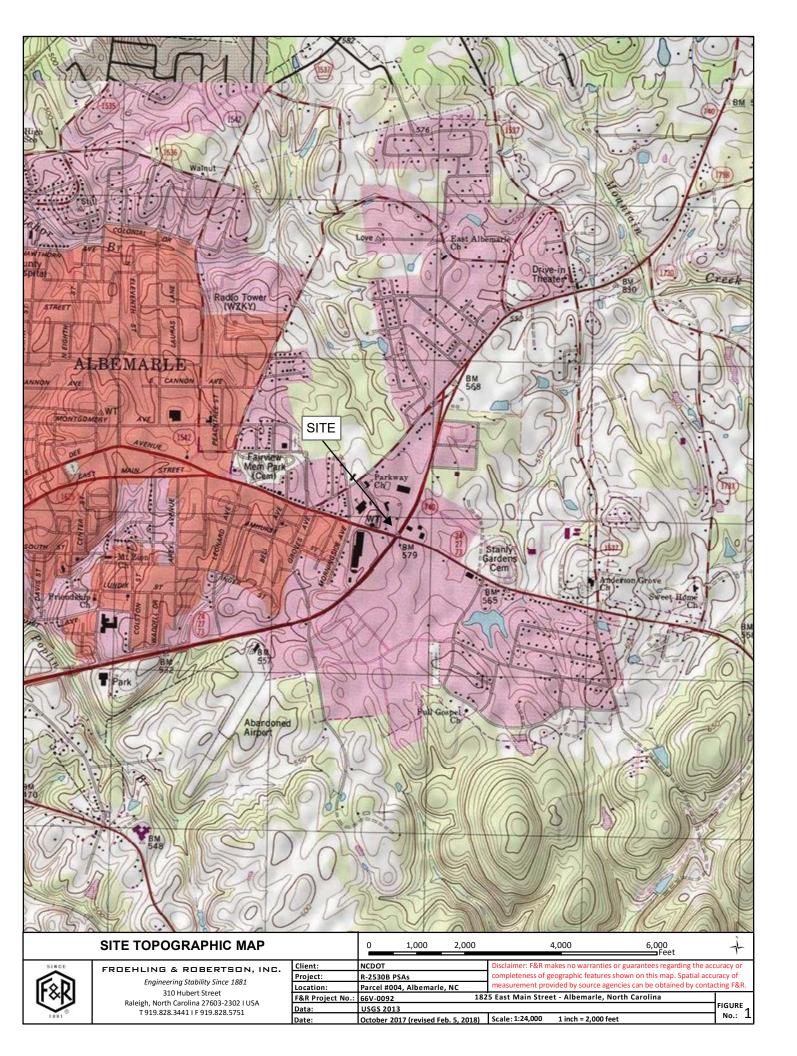
APPENDIX I

Figure No. 1 – TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

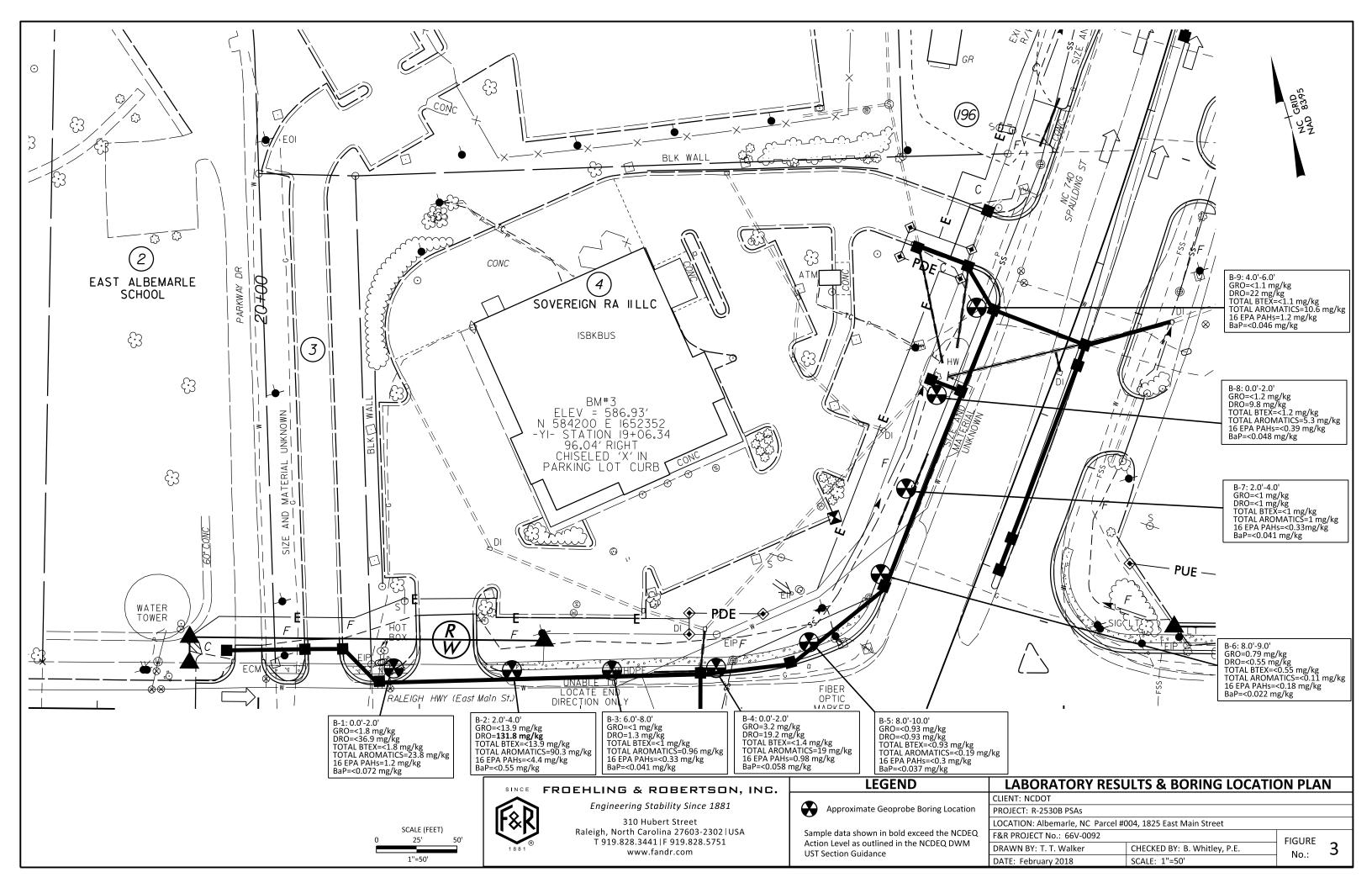
Figure No. 2 – SITE VICINITY MAP

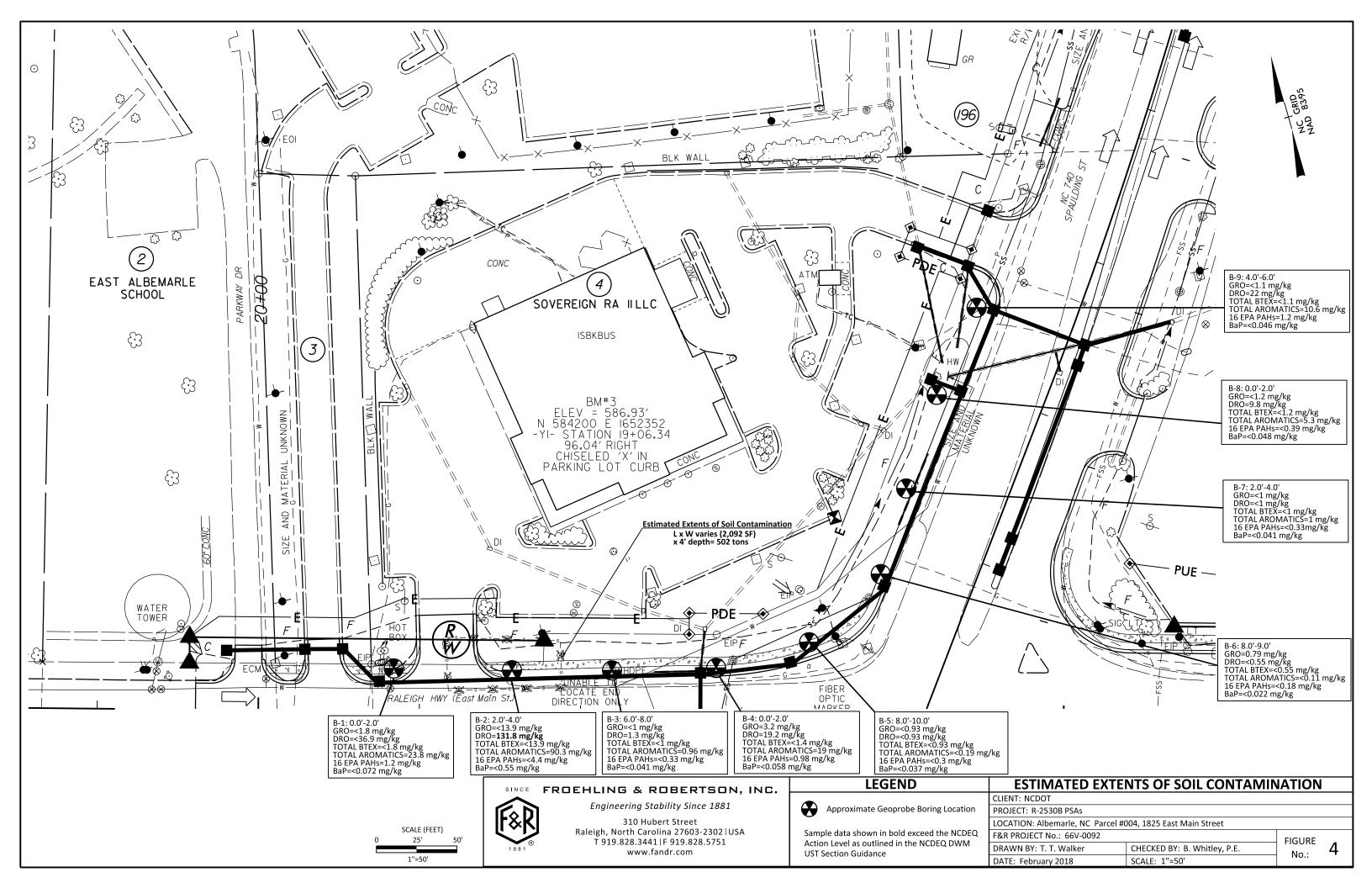
Figure No. 3 – LABORATORY RESULTS & BORING LOCATION PLAN

Figure No. 4 – ESTIMATED EXTENTS OF SOIL CONTAMINATION











APPENDIX II

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT PREPARED BY PYRAMID



PYRAMID GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (PROJECT 2017-203)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

METALLIC UST INVESTIGATION: PARCEL 004 NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B

1821 E. MAIN STREET, ALBEMARLE, NC **AUGUST 25, 2017**

Report prepared for: Benjamin Whitley, P.E.

Froehling and Robertson

310 Hubert Street

Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

Prepared by:

Eric C. Cross, P.G. NC License #2181

Reviewed by:

Douglas A. Canavello, P.G. NC License #1066

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Parcel 004 – 1821 E. Main Street Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina

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- Figure 3 Overlay of Geophysical Survey Boundaries on NCDOT Engineering Plans

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CADD	Computer Assisted Drafting and Design
DF	Dual Frequency
EM	Electromagnetic
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
NCDOT	North Carolina Department of Transportation
ROW	
UST	Underground Storage Tank

Project Description: Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for Froehling & Robertson, Inc. (F&R) at Parcel 004, located at 1821 E. Main Street, Albemarle, NC. The survey was part of a North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project R-2530B). F&R directed Pyramid as to the geophysical survey boundaries at the project site, which were designed to extend from the existing edge of pavement to the proposed ROW lines and/or easement lines within the property, whichever distance was greater. Conducted on July 19, 2017, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

Geophysical Results: All of the EM anomalies were directly attributed to visible cultural features at the ground surface. For this reason, a GPR survey was not required. Collectively, the geophysical data <u>did not show any evidence of unknown metallic USTs</u> at Parcel 004.

Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F&R) at Parcel 004, located at 1821 E. Main Street, Albemarle, NC. The survey was part of a North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project R-2530B). F&R directed Pyramid as to the geophysical survey boundaries at the project site, which were designed to extend from the existing edge of pavement to the proposed ROW lines and/or easement lines within the property, whichever distance was greater. Conducted on July 19, 2017, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

The site included a commercial building surrounded by an asphalt parking area and grass medians. An aerial photograph showing the survey area boundaries and ground-level photographs are shown in **Figure 1**.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The geophysical investigation consisted of an electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection survey. Pyramid collected the EM data using a Geonics EM61 metal detector integrated with a Trimble AG-114 GPS antenna. The integrated GPS system allows the location of the instrument to be recorded in real-time during data collection, resulting in an EM data set that is geo-referenced and can be overlain on aerial photographs and CADD drawings. A boundary grid was established around the perimeter of the site with marks every 10 feet to maintain orientation of the instrument throughout the survey and assure complete coverage of the area.

According to the instrument specifications, the EM61 can detect a metal drum down to a maximum depth of approximately 8 feet. Smaller objects (1-foot or less in size) can be detected to a maximum depth of 4 to 5 feet. The EM61 data were digitally collected at approximately 0.8-foot intervals along north-south trending or east-west trending,

generally parallel survey lines, spaced five feet apart. The data were downloaded to a computer and reviewed in the field and office using the Geonics NAV61 and Surfer for Windows Version 14.0 software programs.

GPR data were not collected due to all EM anomalies being directly attributed to visible cultural features at the ground surface (see *Discussion of Results* section below).

Pyramid's classifications of USTs for the purposes of this report are based directly on the geophysical UST ratings provided by the NCDOT. These ratings are as follows:

	Geophysical Surveys for on NCI	Underground Stora OOT Projects	ge Tanks
High Confidence	Intermediate Confidence	Low Confidence	No Confidence
Known UST Active tank - spatial location, orientation, and approximate depth determined by geophysics.	Probable UST Sufficient geophysical data from both magnetic and radar surveys that is characteristic of a tank. Interpretation may be supported by physical evidence such as fill/vent pipe, metal cover plate, asphalt/concrete patch, etc.	Possible UST Sufficient geophysical data from either magnetic or radar surveys that is characteristic of a tank. Additional data is not sufficient enough to confirm or deny the presence of a UST.	Anomaly noted but not characteristic of a UST. Should be noted in the text and may be called out in the figures at the geophysicist's discretion.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Discussion of EM Results

A contour plot of the EM61 results obtained across the survey area at the property is presented in **Figure 2**. Each EM anomaly is numbered for reference in the figure. The following table presents the list of EM anomalies and the cause of the metallic response, if known:

LIST OF METALLIC ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED BY EM SURVEY

Metallic Anomaly #	Cause of Anomaly	Investigated with GPR
1	Signs/hydrant/water	
2	Water meter	
3	Storm drains	
4	Manholes	
5	Utilities/signs	
6	Manhole	
7	Water meter/sign/pipe	
8	Storm drains	
9	Vehicles/manhole	

All of the EM anomalies were directly attributed to visible cultural features including signs, a hydrant, water meters, manholes, storm drains, utilities, and a vehicle. For this reason, a GPR survey was not required.

Collectively, the geophysical data <u>did not show any evidence of unknown metallic USTs</u> at Parcel 004.

Figure 3 provides an overlay of the geophysical survey area onto the NCDOT MicroStation engineering plans (proposed ROW and easements) for reference.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Pyramid's evaluation of the EM61 data collected at Parcel 004 in Albemarle, North Carolina, provides the following summary and conclusions:

- The EM61 survey provided reliable results for the detection of metallic USTs within the accessible portions of the geophysical survey area.
- All of the EM anomalies were directly attributed to visible cultural features at the ground surface. For this reason, a GPR survey was not required

• Collectively, the geophysical data <u>did not show any evidence of unknown metallic</u> USTs at Parcel 004.

LIMITATIONS

Geophysical surveys have been performed and this report was prepared for F&R in accordance with generally accepted guidelines for EM61 surveys. It is generally recognized that the results of the EM61 surveys are non-unique and may not represent actual subsurface conditions. The EM61 results obtained for this project have not conclusively determined the definitive presence or absence of metallic USTs, but the evidence collected is sufficient to result in the conclusions made in this report. Additionally, it should be understood that areas containing extensive vegetation, reinforced concrete, or other restrictions to the accessibility of the geophysical instruments could not be fully investigated.

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APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA



NC STATE PLANE, EASTING (NAD83, FEET)



View of Survey Area (Facing Approximately West)



View of Survey Area (Facing Approximately North)

TITLE

PARCEL 004 - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARIES AND SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PROJECT

PARCEL 004 ALBEMARLE, NORTH CAROLINA NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B



503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE GREENSBORO, NC 27460 (336) 335-3174 (p) (336) 691-0648 (f) License # C1251 Eng. / License # C257 Geology

PYRAMID PROJECT #:	2017-203	FROEHLING & ROBERTSON FIGURE 1	
DATE	8/24/2017	CLIENT	

NÎ

EM61 METAL DETECTION RESULTS



NC STATE PLANE, EASTING (NAD83, FEET)

NO EVIDENCE OF UNKNOWN METALLIC USTs OBSERVED.

The contour plot shows the differential results of the EM61 instrument in millivolts (mV). The differential results focus on larger metallic objects such as USTs and drums. The EM61 data were collected on JuLY 19, 2017, using a Geonics EM61 instrument. Verification GPR data were not required due to all EM anomalies being directly attributed to cultural features.

EM61 Metal Detection Response (millivolts)



TITLE

PARCEL 004 -EM61 RESULTS CONTOUR MAP

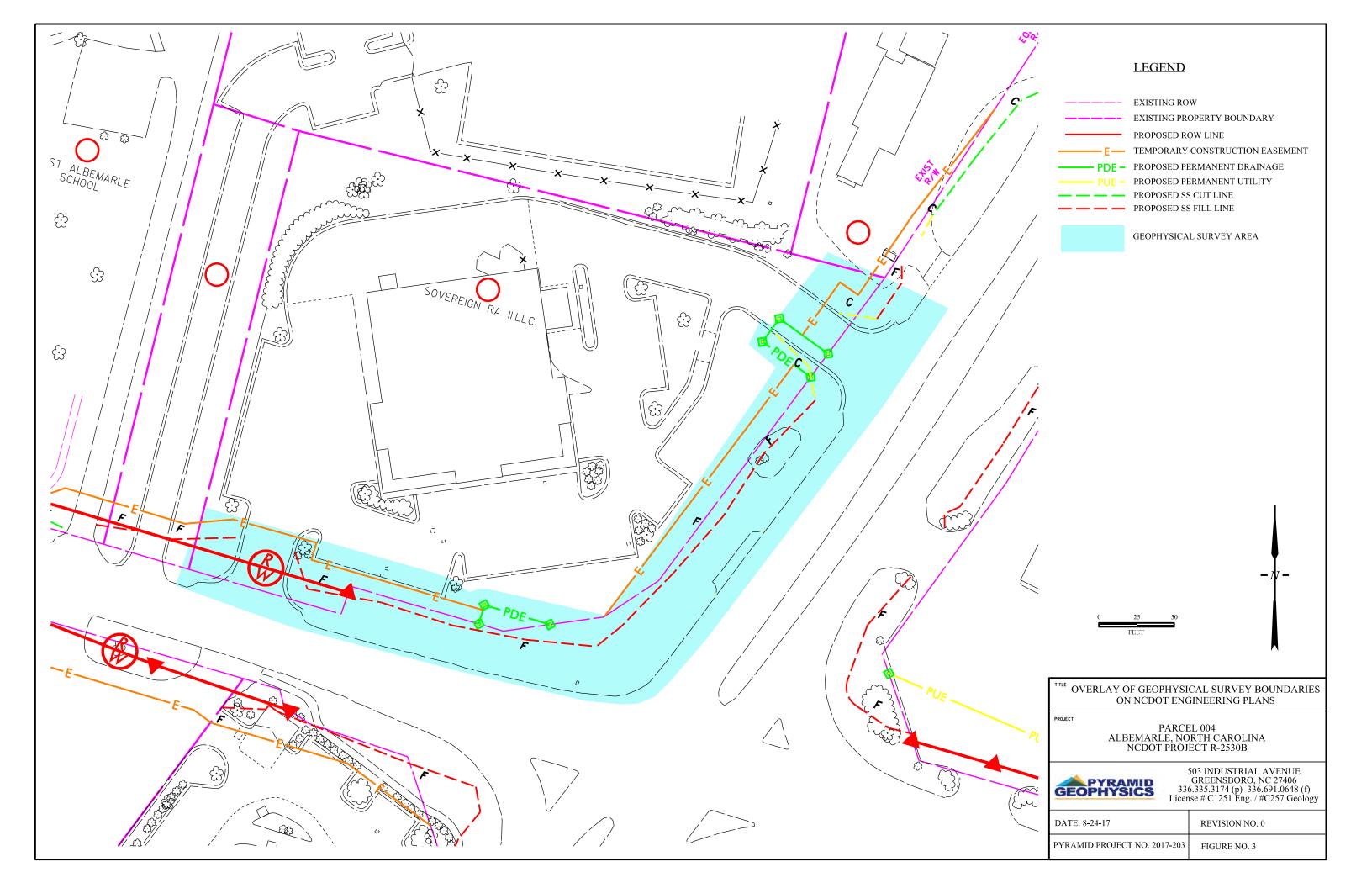
PROJECT

PARCEL 004 ALBEMARLE, NORTH CAROLINA NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B



503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE GREENSBORO, NC 27460 (336) 335-3174 (p) (336) 691-0648 (f) License # C1251 Eng. / License # C257 Geology

DATE	8/24/2017	CLIENT FROEHLING & ROBERTSON
PYRAMID PROJECT #:	2017-203	FIGURE 2





APPENDIX III

SITE PHOTOS



Photo #1: Boring location B-1, facing west.



Photo #2: Boring locations B-2 and B-3 facing west.



Photo #3: Boring locations B-3 and B-4, facing east.



Photo #4: Boring locations B-5 and B-6, facing southwest.



Photo #3: Boring locations B-7 and B-8 facing southwest.



Photo #4: Boring location B-9, facing south.



APPENDIX IV

GEOPROBE LOGS



Boring: P004 B-1 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 10.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	-	Moist, Brown, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected fo laboratory analysis (0.0-2.0) No petroleum odors observed.
_	2.0		2.0	0.4	
	_				
-	4.0	Moist, Gray Brown, Silty Clay	4.0	0.4	
	_				
-	6.0		6.0	0.3	
	_				
_	8.0 —		8.0	0.2	
	_				
	10.0		10.0	0.3	
-	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	0.2	



Boring: P004 B-2 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 10.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	-	Moist, Orange Brown, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected for laboratory analysis (2.0-4.0) No petroleum odors observed.
-	2.0		2.0	0.4	
	_				
-	4.0	Moist, Gray Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	4.0	0.5	
	_				
_	6.0		6.0	0.3	
-	8.0 —	Moist, Tan, Silty Sandy Clay	8.0	0.4	
	_				
	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	0.4	



Boring: P004 B-3 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 10.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	-	Moist, Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	(1220)		One sample collected for laboratory analysis (6.0-8.0) No petroleum odors observed.
-	2.0		2.0	0.5	
	-				
-	4.0	Moist, Orange Brown, Silty Clay	4.0	0.5	
-	6.0		6.0	0.3	
	_				
-	8.0 —		8.0	0.6	
_	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	0.5	



Boring: P004 B-4 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 10.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	-	Moist, Orange Brown, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected for laboratory analysis (0.0-2.0) No petroleum odors observed.
-	2.0		2.0	0.6	
	_			0.6	
	-				
-	4.0		4.0	0.6	
	_				
-	6.0	Moist, Tan, Silty Clay	6.0	0.5	
	_				
-	8.0		8.0	0.5	
	_			3.3	
-	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	0.5	



Boring: P004 B-5 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 10.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	-	Moist, Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	(100)		One sample collected for laboratory analysis (8.0-10.0) No petroleum odors observed.
-	2.0		2.0	0.4	
	_				
_	4.0		4.0	0.4	
	_				
_	6.0	Moist, Tan, Silty Clay	6.0	0.4	
	_				
-	8.0 —		8.0	0.4	
	10.0		10.0		
1	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	0.4	



Boring: P004 B-6 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 9.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

		Description of Materials	DIU		
Elevation	Depth	(Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	_	Moist, Brown, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected fo laboratory analysis (8.0-9.0) No petroleum odors observed.
-	2.0		2.0	0.5	
-	4.0	Moist, Tan, Silty Clay	- 4.0	0.5	
	_				
-	6.0	Moist, Brown, Silty Clay	- 6.0	0.4	
_	8.0		8.0	0.5	
4	9.0	Connello Barina Tampinata del Brita de Brita de Connello Brita de	9.0	0.7	
		Geoprobe Boring Terminated by Direct Push Refusal at 9 feet.		0.7	



Boring: P004 B-7 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 10.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

		Description of Materials	*Sample	רור	
Elevation	Depth	(Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	-	Moist, Brown Orange, Silty Sandy Clay	(reet)		One sample collected fo laboratory analysis (2.0-4.0) No petroleum odors observed.
_	2.0		2.0	0.6	
	-				
_	4.0	Moist, Tan, Silty Clay	4.0	0.8	
_	6.0	Moist, Brown, Silty Clay	6.0	0.6	
	_				
	8.0		8.0	0.7	
	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	0.7	



Boring: P004 B-8 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 2.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17



Boring: P004 B-9 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092Elevation: EXISTINGDrilling Method: DIRECT PUSHClient: NCDOTTotal Depth: 6.0'Hammer Type: AutomaticProject: R2530B PSAsBoring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN Date Drilled: 8/7/17

	T					
Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks	
	-	Moist, Brown, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected for laboratory analysis (4.0-6.0) No petroleum odors observed.	
_	2.0	Dry, Tan, Silty Clay	2.0	0.4		
	_					
-	4.0		4.0	0.4		
	-					
	_					
-	6.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated by Direct Push Refusal at 6 feet.	6.0	0.6		



APPENDIX V

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS







Hydrocarbon Analysis Results

Client: F&R

Address: 310 HUBERT ST

RALEIGH NC

Samples taken Samples extracted Monday, August 7, 2017 Monday, August 7, 2017

Samples analysed Monday, August 14, 2017

Contact: BEN WHITLEY Operator NICK HENDRIX

Project: NCDOT - R2530B - P004

													U00902
Matrix	Sample ID	Dilution used	BTEX (C6 - C9)	GRO (C5 - C10)	DRO (C10 - C35)	TPH (C5 - C35)	Total Aromatics (C10-C35)	16 EPA PAHs	ВаР	% Ratios		% Ratios HC Fingerprint Match	
										C5 - C10	C10 - C18	C18	
S	P004 - B-1 0-2	72.2	<1.8	<1.8	36.9	36.9	23.8	1.2	<0.072	0	73.6	26.4	V.Deg.PHC 77.6%,(FCM),(BO)
S	P004 - B-2 2-4	554.0	<13.9	<13.9	131.8	131.8	90.3	<4.4	<0.55	0	70.7	29.3	V.Deg.PHC 76.5%,(FCM)
S	P004 - B-3 6-8	41.3	<1	<1	1.3	1.3	0.96	<0.33	<0.041	0	68.5	31.5	V.Deg.PHC 74.9%,(FCM)
s	P004 - B-4 0-2	57.8	<1.4	3.2	19.2	22.4	19	0.98	<0.058	18.1	44	37.9	V.Deg.PHC 70.8%,(FCM),(BO)
S	P004 - B-5 8-10	37.1	<0.93	<0.93	<0.93	<0.93	<0.19	<0.3	<0.037	0	0	0	Residual HC,(P)
s	P004 - B-6 8-9	21.9	<0.55	0.79	<0.55	0.79	<0.11	<0.18	<0.022	99.3	0.7	0	Residual HC
s	P004 - B-7 2-4	41.3	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<0.33	<0.041	0	69.6	30.4	Residual HC,(P)
s	P004 - B-8 0-2	48.1	<1.2	<1.2	9.8	9.8	5.3	<0.39	<0.048	0	74.8	25.2	V.Deg.PHC 92.3%,(FCM)
S	P004 - B-9 4-6	45.6	<1.1	<1.1	22	22	10.6	1.2	<0.046	0	85.7	14.3	Road Tar 93.6%,(FCM),(BO)
	1.111.1.0	Itlamatan (20 1	OV					Cincal CO		CL I	OK	00.0.0/

Initial Calibrator QC check OK

Final FCM QC Check OK

88.3 %

Concentration values in mg/kg for soil samples and mg/L for water samples. Soil values uncorrected for moisture or stone content. Fingerprints provide a tentative hydrocarbon identification.

Abbreviations :- FCM = Results calculated using Fundamental Calibration Mode : % = confidence of hydrocarbon identification : (PFM) = Poor Fingerprint Match : (T) = Turbid : (P) = Particulate detected

B = Blank Drift : (SBS)/(LBS) = Site Specific or Library Background Subtraction applied to result : (BO) = Background Organics detected : (OCR) = Outside cal range : (M) = Modifed Result.

% Ratios estimated aromatic carbon number proportions: HC = Hydrocarbon: PHC = Petroleum HC: FP = Fingerprint only. Data generated by HC-1 Analyser

Project: NCDOT - R2530B - P004

